CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1864.

PROBABLY So .- An intelligent friend, who has been somewhat around, thinks that there are two sides to the question of exemptions, even so far as the press is con cerned. He thinks, and indeed asserts, that he knows that abuses have resulted from it, or rather have sprung np under it. We have no doubt in the world but such is the case. We know of no earthly thing that is not liable to abuse, and, we may add, that is not abused. when opportunity concurs with temptation. But if details are to be substituted in all eases for exemptions, who will assure us that the system of details is the one exception to the general rule? That it and its agents stand above abuse or temptation?

pers are kept up in a sort of way, simply because of fields and given the keys of the West into the hands of the immunity they give to a few people, the nominal editors included. The real editors are exempts, from the nature of things, as neither paste nor scissors have yet capture has freed the armies of the West. been classed among the weapons of modern warfare.

But these papers are lew enough in number, and, from the small amount of reading matter they give, can employ very few hands indeed, unless their editors certify under oath to more men than they really require. We get some papers that do not seem to us to be calculated to serve any useful purpose, but we think that most of them will soon be "played out," and unless by something very like perjucy it is difficult to see bow the whole lot of such in the Confederacy could give employment to a sufficient number of men to make up even a single company. They are also barmless in the way of paper-they consume very little of that scarce article.

We think that there might be some way of reaching these cases without resorting to measures calculated to destroy public confidence in the independence of the should not be really interfered with.

We do not think we are influenced by merely selfish considerations in the course we have taken or the remarks we have off red upon this subject. We have not sought, do not seek, and do not expect to seek any excuse for license under the name of liberty. We think the conductors of the press ought to be even more other class of the community, since such expressions are addressed to a circle of readers exceeding any audience: that can be drawn together to listen to the spoken addresses of even the most popular orators : and besides written and printed words remain on record long after merely spoken sentences have faded from the memory. We have endeavoured to bear these things in mind and | there now. to shape our comsi accordingly. We have from the first, given a discriminating support to Mr. Davis' administration, because our judgment has approved its general policy, and we have felt it our duty to strengthen its efforts in every way that we honestly could. Uncourse, and could hardly run the risk of being suspected of subserviency while simply following the even tenor of our way. We have never asked even of ourselves the question as to whether we would be among those left or those taken, since that could not affect the reason of the argument. We may observe however, that, so far as that is concerned, we do not perceive that there is anything likely to give us unusual personal uneasiness in any event.

view of setting some of our cotemporaries right, or at | broadly assert that he is going to spread himself over least of showing them that all who think the proposi- the Cotton States and sweep down on Mobile, Augus tion to convert the conductors of the press into detailed ta, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, to say nothing crew of the Florida, which was captured in the Bay of men, are not actuated either by factious motives of on of Andersonville, Georgia. position to the President, or influenced by feelings of personal concern for themselves.

ous. If not enforced, it would still give a plausible | lanta by railroad 99 miles-total 129. handle to the disaffected, and if enforced it would add | The following are some distances from Atlanta:fuel to the flame while appearing to smother it.

# Confirmed.

The reports from Georgia of the advance of SHER-MAN from Atlanta, after burning that city as well a Rome and Marietta and destroying the railroad an bridges in his rear, seem to be fully confirmed. The Charleston Courier of Friday says General HARDE has received official information from General WHEEL ER that General Sherman had burned and abandone Atlanta, and was advancing with cavalry, infantry, ar tillery and wagons, towards Jonesboro'. The enemy' force was not fully ascertained, but prisoners taken re port that Sherman has three army corps, each supposed to contain ten thousand men. Our cavalry under Gen-WHERLER had fallen back before the enemy, who at last accounts were marching on Griffia. On Friday they were supposed to be in the neighborhood of Griffin, burning everything in their rear. An official dispatch from General WHEELER, dated Thursday, states that he had checked the enemy's advance at Bear Creek. We do not know exactly where Bear Creek is. We think it is in Henry Co., north of Griffia.

The Augusta, Ga, Constitutionalist of Friday, the

Our city yesterday was full of rumors, and as evening came on a general buzz tent through the whole community. The truth is the rumor comes so direct and positive that Sherman is marching from Atlanta on Macon, and probably on this city, in two columns and with four or five corps, that by nine o'clock last night it was very generally behaved. Our office was full of our standard sturdy chilzen

discussing the pros and coas.

and was tearing up the raticoad behind him matter is that it Gen. Sherman is advancing with even 30,000 men, als ammuniti a and provisi a train, to pu it at the lowest calculation, will so e. cumber him, that a force of 10 000 determined men, can be force army advances one bunded miles, make it a retreating and oisorganized one. The cau not lave in his train, for ammunition alone, less than 300 wagons and at least 300 more for daily forage and provisions, allowing his men to carry all they eat. With this train he must, at all event, move slowly and very carefully. In the meantime, our troops scattered everywhere can be collected : South Carolina, who is threatened if anything is threatened, can send forward her reserves; Florida bas troops to spare, and joining with our twelve or fourteen thousand troops between Macon and the advancing enemy, will make a force able to

meet bim, in the neighborhood of the last named city, or somewhere on the Oconee river. It is desperation on the part of Sherman; and a desperate man is always readily overcome by calm and de-

We say, lock at the situation without nervousness or everything ready for the storm, and meet it like men, if it comes. It is always darkest just before day.

The following from the Philadelphia Press (Forney's paper,) may throw some light upon Sherman's calculations, or if not Sherman's, at least calculations made in semi-official circles at the North :

# SHERMAN'S MARCH EASTWARD.

ment of the present campaign, but it is probable that ness by our armies. To-day we print a report—some- Smith's mills, some miles above Swansboro'.

thing more than a rumor-which indicates an energy | which is unexpected and astonishing, and promises that the year will close with victories even more lustrons than those which have studded its summer and spring with stars.

Gen. Sherman has burned Atlanta. Thomas, with two cosps, is left to watch Hood, while Sherman, with five corps is said to be now marching on Charleston S. C. If this is only half true it is great news. If Sherman aims at Charleston, it is already doomed. Approaching from landward, he will find an entrenched city with its strongest works fronting the sea without a garrison to defend it, and without the hope of reinforce ment. The legions which drove before them the second army of the rebellion, and wrested from it Atlanta alclosed hand of a woman, will find at Charleston nothing that they cannot overcome.

Nor need Sherman fear for the territory he has conquered, or that which the enemy feigns to threaten .-All the land in Georgia that Hood wants he muy have, but not one foot of Tennessee. The mere fact that the We have no doubt in the world that some few pa- cautious Sherman has turned his back on his old battle

But is Charleston worth this overland march? Is it good policy to transfer so great an army from the heart of the country to the seaboard? It may be. We can his forces to GRANT Some such movement is probably afford the time and trouble to take this city, which has on foot. The retreat of PRICE from Missouri releases so long be filed our monitors and rifled guns. Merely as a considerable force which may be sent into Kentucky a poetical vengeance, its capture might be a justifiable piece of military self-indulgence, even had the city no and Tennessee. prectical value to us.

Yet Sherman may never reach Charleston. In the course of his march he may find reasons to change it .-He may think Wilmington better worth a day's siege, der, or even Richmond the trouble of a forced march | ing on this continent, than any campaign ever before And by the way, what a masterly campaign that would be, which, beginning with the capture of Atlanta, should end with the union of Sherman's troops with Grant's, and the surrender of Ricamond to this im- not yet. mense and irresistible army !

What if all Grant's recent movements had been inended to prevent the escape of Lee, and securely hold nim until Sherman should arrive and complete he half circle of blue around the rebel capital. Such a movewhole press, even though, in fact, that independence ment would show Grant to be surpassed by only one soldier of the century, and, if executed with energy. would end the rebellion almost at once. It would rivel the greatest victories of Napoleon. Yes, if Sherman could salely leave Thomas to merely confront Hood, and could reinforce Grant with fitty thousand men, the capture of Lee's whole army would be the inevitable

Yet this is but one of the dreams of war. Five bun dred miles in an enemy's country are not easily passed, guarded, in their written expressions at least, than any even with the aid of railroads, and without the opposition of an army. If the report that Sherman marches on Charleston is not believed in the military circles at Washington we need not rest our hopes upon his advance on Richmond. Yet the one impossibility is not exceeded by the other. Enough that the realities are so glorious that we do not nee; the im-ginations of victory to put color and fire into our faith in the war .-Sherman is not needed at Richmond, or he would be

do not think that it need give rise to any panic. SHER. MAN will be checked before he can reach any of his ultimate objective points, and a check to an army situa- other death. We fear it is but on a level with that othted as his is, would appear to be little short of ruin .-der any system we would expect to pursue the same Before going to press we look for further and important news from Georgia.

> THE Meteoric Shower that was to take place on the night of the 13th or 14th did not take place. The show was postponed or omitted. Other and more destructive fire-works abound in the Confederacy.

## Distances.

Mysterious hints are dropped of the probable course We make these remarks in all candor, simply with the to be pursued by Sherman, and the Yankee papers

When last heard of Sherman's headquarters were at Gaylesville, in Cherokee county, Alabama, on the stage There are presses which pursue a factious, and road from Rome, Georgia, to Gunter's Landing, on the we must think an unpatriotic course, and yet, as a Tennessee River, about equidistant from both points, say matter of policy, to say nothing of principle, the legis. thirty miles from Rome, and forty miles from the Land ation that would put in the hands of the executive the ing. Gaylesville is 150 miles from Montgomery, Alapower to crush them, would seem to be highly danger | bama. Say to Rome 30 miles. From Rome to At-

414	The rollowing are could distribute and are
	Atlanta to Macon,
-	Atlanta to Savannah,
as id	Atlanta to Augusta,
ie E	Atlanta to Charleston,
d d	Atlanta to Montgo mery,
'g	Atlanta to Augusta,
d 1-	Atlanta to Columbia, by Railroad,
t	Atlanta to Augusta,
-	Atlanta to Columbia,
9	Atlanta to Florence,
r	Overland from Augusta the distance would probably
3.	At dersonville is not far from Americas, we believe.

Gazetteer, may be useful. They give the distances fr m Sherman's last known headquarters to every lead ing point at which his talked of movemen' could pos- crimsoced with the blood of the sons of the South; sibly be expected to aim.

SHERMAN, leaving Hood in his rear and on his commu- anguish for those yet exposed; familes scattered, homes The general belief is, that Sherman was youtend y incutious is hard y probable, even if it be possible, desolated, charges closed and alters descrated, and with part of his army at Joneshoon' and McDonough, which we much doubt. Any movement in force, it and part near Covington, that he had barned R me, made at all, would appear to us most likely to be made in the direction of Montgomery and Mobile. SHER-Our careful and thoughtful p nion of this whole MAN's talk of going to Andersonville is all flummery He knows as well as we do that there is nothing to be made by that in the way of releasing prisoners.

> but we will venture to say a word against an evil so palpable Scarcely a week has elapsed this year that the enstry people, the farmers, have not been called to town a obedience to some order; consequently the country has suffered from injuries done the farming interests in this way, to say nothing of the inconvenience to the people. - is there no remedy for this? The country must suffer if a mers are to be interrupted so frequently. If there is a remedy, it should be applied; if it is absolutely necessary, we should submit .- Salesbury Watchman.

Several highly intelligent gentlemen from this section have spoken of the same thing to us, some of them no longer ago than yesterday. The matter is no doubt serious, and threatens to produce serious consequences. Of course, as the Watchman says, to what is absolutely necessary we should submit, but certainly every effort should be made to relieve the pressure cor aplained of, alarm-pray to God, but keep your powder dry-make not simply on account of the farmers ther uselves, but of the country at large, which is threatened with want from the interruption, and measurable cess tion of the grounds for encouragement, and for supposing that there ing in the port at pleasure. perations of agriculture

A REPORT reached this place Friday mor ning that some of our out-post pickets at or near S wansboro', Osslow county, had been captured the day b store. We The campaign is not ended. Grant has not gone into have not been able to learn any particulars, but know winter quarters. Sherman has not found Atlanta a that the force there was very small, and that any capbarren victory. With the average weather of the sea- ture made by the enemy must have been insi gnificant. We do not know whether the enemy landed a t Swans-

#### Since Linoun's election, and the cowardly and outrageous capture of the C. S. steamer Florida in the neutral harbor of San Salvador, Bay of All Saints, Brazil, there is really very little of stirring interest .-The last military exploit was performed by FORREST, for whose safety we ought all to pray. After STONE-WALL JACKSON, he is the greatest executor that the

like that great man, able to plan as well as execute. Upon Hood and Sherman the greatest immediate nterest concentrates. Something is afoot in the Southwest, which will be developed in a few days, perhaps most as easily as a man's iron fingers could unlock the before the end of the present week. In the absence of any data upon which to base ev n an intelligent speculation, we forbear all attempts at prophecy .-Wise men, who can see through a mill-stone before the hole is bored in it, may be able to discourse very sclemnly upon all that will or ought to happen in Georgia. But we somehow distrust that wis-Thomas, is sufficient evidence of his contempt of his foe, dom, and prefer to await developements. Of one and his faith in his representative. Now we may ap- thing only we feel a pretty strong assurance :preciate the strategic value of Atlanta, and see how its Tue campaign is not closed at the West .-Everything is affoat. Grant may send part of his forces to Sherman, or Sherman may send part of

Winter quarters are not yet provided East or West. yet all parties keep the fi id. 1864 has exhibited long- exempted from military service. Savannah a demand for instant unconditional surren- er continued, and more stubborn and destructive fightwaged by civilized nations of the same population as the United States and the Confederacy; and the end is

From the Petersburg Express, 16th inst.

From the Front, There was some little activity on the extreme right quiet was res ored. Cannonading was quite brisk for while, which led to the supposition in the city that skirmishing, if not actual fighting, was in progress -These reports were groundless, however, as the Yankees neither advanced, nor showed any disposition to do so. The Yankee sharpshooters on our right are daily practising with their long range rifles. This is done under orders from headquarters, that in the time of battle they may prove effective in picking off our efficers and gupners. At times the practising of these fellows

sounds like the brisk reports of a skirmish. The Yackee pickets reported yesterday morning that Beast Butler had been killed in a street fight in New York. They repeated it with such emphasis that there may be some truth in their statement. No event would this inhuman monster, who has done more to bring oblequy upon civil zation and Christianity, than any complete, and involves immense loss. other member of his race. The cruelties he has practiced, the murders he has caused, and the abuses of every description he has favored, would weigh down the The situation is not particularly encouraging, but we conscience of any mortal man, not supported by the

We are inclined, however, to doubt the report, mainly for the reason that a man born to be bung will die no er rumor waited here on the winds and whispered in the ears of the credulous, that Gen. McClellan, at the head of ten thousand men, was marching on Washing-

We are gratified to learn that Captain Wm. E. Cameron, of this jeity, late Adjutant of the 12th Va. Infantry, and more recently of Gen. Davis' Stoff, has been made Adjutant General to Gen. D. A. Weise-

Matters still remain quiet in the Petersburg lines, but it is our opinion, should this fair weather continue that Grant will make yet another effort to reach the South-Side railroad, before he gives over the job. He will not escape so easily the next time.

CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA .- The Kersage arrived at Boston on the 7th with a portion of the San Salvador by the U. S. steamer Wachusetts. The our forces. following is the official dispatch announcing the cap-

ST. THOMAS WEST INDIA ISLANDS, October 31, Via Boston, November 7, 1864.

Hon. Gidson Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir: I have the honor to report here the arrival of this ship, with the rebel steamer Florida in company. communication with Chattanooga. This was of itself The Florida, with 58 men and 12 officers, was captured no easy task in view of the persistent attacks of the about 3 o'clock on the morning of 7th of October, in rebel forces, either in organized armies or guerilla the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and bands. It is not improper to state now that General crew of this vessel, without loss of life, as five of her Grant's original plan comprised a very important moveofficers including her commander and the the remainder of her crew, were on shore.

carried away, and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel not improbable that the present move on Gen. Shersustained no injury. A detailed report will be handed to Paymaster W.

Very respectfully, your odedient servant, N. COMINS, Commander U. S. Steamship Wachusette.

From the Augusta Register.

Who will Beny It? When our Savior was on earth, He declared that those who were not for Him were against Him. There are periods in the history of individuals and of nations

when, to condemn, it is only necessary to withhold positive approval. Hence, when virtue is slandered, or honor impeached, a professed friend need do nothing

If this be true where only silence is construed into consent, what must be said of those who exhibit to the world the spectacle of using, in their bitter criminations against their country's leaders and lawful officers the very gestures, language and ideas which are used by their country's foes? Look at our country Montgomery is distant 331 miles by water, and 197 by now. See what bitter warfare is waged against her. Blackened beaps now mark the spot where once These figures, taken from the Railroad Guide and stood the har py homestead, and death has proven the coveted relief to the wronged maiden, the injured wife, the starving children. Every town and hamlet can point to Southern patriors' graves; every battle field is every fireside is draped to mourting because of the seat there vacated forever; hearts all over the land are burst-We still adhere to the opinion that an advance by ing with grief for loved ones struck down, or filled with yet, strange to say, just at such a time when every energy should be strained in united action to avenge these wrongs, and secure to our country Independence, to her daughters security, to her sons liber'y, there are those even in high places, who are trying to convince the people that their rulers are incompetent and despotic, and unworthy of confidence a d support! The language is identical, whether used in New York or Georgia. We hope the motives are We don't like to find fault-we don't like to complain, not the same. But just one moment imgaine yourself in England, looking at the bloody scene being enacted on this continent. With dispassionate eye you clearly see that your Congress enacts only such laws as the Judiciary pronounces constitutional, and which your own judgment approves as demanded by the exigencies of war. You behold in the President the unflinching friend of Constitutional liberty, rising above the storm of battle around him, and with eye fixed upon the goal sought-the independence of his country, and the liberties of her people-going straight onward, unmoved by lears, unintimidated by threats, full of hope and confidence, and striking with all his might blows which are intended, and intended alone for his country's foes. Now listen to his assilants-what think you of their language—their charges—the honesty of their the fact that Com. Porter was compelled to despatch a motives-the sincerity of their patriotism? Would you wonder at failure where there are such internal are such dissensions among us as to render our subjuat home than from our open enemies.

not one week of the whole winter will be passed in idle. boro' in boats or come across the White Oak Biver at his headquarters, but it was not so well at tended. On- it took fire from the debris left by the soldiers, with the on the 6th the rain still continued incessantly.

Her nouse is located on market, between second in idle. Antonio de las Huertas the roads were impassable, and the first tended. On- it took fire from the debris left by the soldiers, with the on the 6th the rain still continued incessantly. ly some twenty white women were present.

## TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Intered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASEER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern District of Georgia.

FROM MACON.

contest has brought out on either side, and he is also, MACON, Ga., Nov. 19th .- The military authorities are active and every man is under arms. Confidence is being | Wednesday. restored. The enemy are believed to be on our right, a distance of about 80 miles from the city. The city will be defended to the last.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19th, 1864. An official telegram from the War Department, says that Gen. Pickett reports that on the night of the 17th, a portion of the enemy's picket line in his front was taken possession of and held. One Colonel, Kaufman, two Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and one hundred and thirteen privates were captured, besides the dead and wounded left on the ground. our loss was one killed and 1 ine wounded.

BIOHMOND, Nov. 19th, 1864. The Senate passed a bili to an horize the exchange of reristered bonds of the fifteen million loan for coupon bonds; all mankind. also passed a bill suspending for sixty days, so much of an act organizing forces to serve during the war, as provides tions. But in the first place the wicked rarely receive persons mentioned therein shall not be required to perform their deserts in this world; and in the second place we military service out of the State in which they reside. The have grave doubts of the capacity of the Western and bill last mentioned was communicated to the House and passed; the clouse also adopted a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to appeal to the respective It is over six months since the campaign opened, and State governments to reduce the number of State officers

UNITED STATES NEWS.

KICHMOND, Nov. 19th, 1864. The Baltimore American of the 17th, afternoon edition, is received. It contais very little news. Gold at the first board in New York, on Thursday, was

Pope, in an official report of the operations of the Do partment of the Northwest says, in settling peace with the Indians, h intends to do away entirely with treaties. vesterday morning, but as the day advanced the usual His plan is to make the Indians behave, and require the States and the West shut out New E. gland! Why tance apart. Suddenly one of them, a German, held whites to deal fairly with the Indians. Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 16th,

> and proceeded immediately to the front. The official vote of Maryland for Lincoln was 37 300; fo McClellau 32,400.

From Middle Tenness,e\_Hood and Sherman,

at Johnsonville. It says :

All the published accounts concerning the destruction of Government property on hand at Johnsonville | mouth Rock. are greatly exaggerated. The town is still in our possession, and is strongly garrisoned. No apprehensions that they are not to be kept in one place, and least of be more pleasing to Southern ears than the death of are entertained in regard to its safety. The destruction all, the land of their farthers. It is no news to them that of Government and private property on the river is their country is as unproductive as a grinds one. Ou

A Louisville telegram of the same date says:

Everything is most favorable to our arms. A portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's command has ar-

ived at Paducah. command of Kentucky.

The cautiously worded phraseology of the despatches settle in hungry myriads upon every living thing. in relation to the movements of General Sherman's

army, excite the liveliest curiosity. It is generally given out that Savannah or Charleston is the objective point, but no explicit statement is ventured that General Sherman has designs upon either of these points,

It is very clear to careful observers of the grand campaign that the capture of Atlanta has proved barren of such results as were expected to flow from the occupancy of so important a position. Not a single expedition of any value has been sent out from that point, nor has anything been attempted beyond keeping open the line of ment, to be made immediately after the capture of Atlanta, but which, for the reasons mentioned above, Gen. The Florida had her mizzen mast and main yard | Sherman has hitherto been unable to execute. It is man is the one referred to. Whether Selma, Augusta, Savannah or Charleston be the point to be attacked, may not, for obvious reasons, be divulged at present : nor is it without the range of possibility that this moving on none of these places, but on some other point in another direction, of equal if not of more importance to the success of the Union armies.

# From the kichmond Whig.

Sherman's Counter Movement. more explicit. That paper says:

"It was undoubtedly a part of the plan of Gen. S.erman's Southern campaign to halt at Atlanta sufficiently long to enable him to accumulate supplies, after progress towards the conquest of the South. which it was his intention to continue his march southward. Several things bave occurred to prevent the execution of this design, among which Hood's raid upon the communications was most prominent."

Tennessee and Kentucky has not given Sherman great southward." It then makes this important statement : fore, obliged to be abandoned.

sherman's purpose to evacuate Atlanta. If this be back notes, musty with the accomulated damp of years. sales of beet made in this market by the quarter, a sherman's purpose to evacuate Atlanta. If this be back notes, musty with the accomulated damp of years. true, other portions of the statement may be. The plan which Gen. Sherman "is about to put into execution." is thus defined by the Times:

Two of his army corps will be left at Chattanooga, while the other five, under Sherman, will cut loose from all lines of supply, will leave the railroad to whoever young man of our company shot and robbed a citizen. fore him lies the broad expanse of the Gulf and Atlantic States, and he can shape his march to suit his inclination, for there is no force to bar his progress.

It is probable that the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition, or as soon as the soldiers who have come home to vote shall have joined their commands. .

THE ATTACK ON WILMINGTON\_THE REASON OF THE DELAY. A Philadelphia paper of the 12th informs us that Wilmington would have been attacked ere this, but for number of his fleet in search of "the Tallahassee, Olustee and Chickamauga." Well, the Taliahasse has elustriles and divisions? Would you blame England for ded them all, and is again safely anchored in Wilmingnot recognizing us when our people themselves give ton. So it seems that the blockade is not complete way to doubt? Could you deny that our enemies have enough to prevent fast cruisers from going out or com-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Manchester depot, of the gation easy? You would weep over the madness Danville Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire on which is urging us on to anarchy and self-destruction. Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, in-And you would realize that we have much more to fear volving a loss in buildings, cars, &c, of about \$50,600. GAYETY IN ATLANTA. -Some two weeks ago a grand | previous night's down train, by some soldiers who had | ware destroyed. At Lisnos, the church was split open, "negro ball" was given at the theatre in Atlanta and guarded against accident, they thought, by keeping and religious services are suspended. attended by all the elite of "African scent," and those the fire on a piece of sheet iron. When the train ar- A species of water spoats tell on Monte Alto, floodwhite "pussons" who felt themselves as good as the ne- rived, they left the fire, and the train, after being emp- ing the city and country. About Tacuba and San gro, General Sherman the same night had a soirce at | tied, was backed into the depot, where, during the night | Juanico, to the northeast of the city, and around San

Stege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH DAY. Nothing of special importance has occurred since our last report. Seventy-four shots were fired at the city from six P. M. Tuesday to six P. M. Thursday, and twenty-five shots at Fort Sumter. The enemy continue to haul ammunition to Batteries Gregg, Wagner, and the Middle Battery. On Tuesday a big gun, supposed Wagner, and was removed by a working party on

A number of ambulances were also observed, after the artillery duel on Tuesday, to come from the lower end of the Island to Gregg and return with killed and wounded men.

There has been no change in the fleet.

Chas. Courier, 18th inst.

Fom the Bichmond Dispatch. THE IRREPRESSIBLE NEW ENGLANDER. We frequently meet with agreeable pictures of the hopeless isolation and ruin which will be brought upon New England by the eventual separation of the North western and Middle States from the land of the pilgrims. Chained to a barren rock with a vulture devouring her liver she would expiate her crimes against humanity and present an example of the final tribulations of sinners which would prove a percetual warning to

We wish we could share these pleasing anticipa Middle States to reduce New England to that state ber of men, just from their long confinement and cruel of solitary punishment which would prove so beneficial to the rest of the world. The loca has not been invented that a Yankee cannot pick. Try it, by ail means; but if you shut him out at the door, he will come in by the window, or chamb r, like an enterprising grimalkin, upon the roof and come through the chimney --He has as many lives as a cut; and if you tie him cd in a bag, and send him to a mill pond to be drowned, ten to one he is back before his executioner, and purring away in his old corner with as much composure and gravity as if nothing had happened.

It would be pleasant to get rid of this clastic and pervading nuisance, but we might as well expect to be ree from mosquitoes and fevers in swamps as of New Englanders where anything is to be made. The Middle the tormer were once separate from them, of different out a cigar, with a polite bow. The other understanding colonies, a different race, and having the very name of at once, advanced half-way, and was met by the Gerthem, and yet they could not keep them out. The .nan. In courteous silence the German lighted his cimore they execrated them, the more the Yankers delight | gar at that of the Dage. Bowing again politely they ed in them, beguiled them with resplendant tin ware, withdrew to their respective places; and ten minutes made love to their daughters and sisters, and became | afterwards, by some fatality, shot each other through their sons in law and their brothers in law. Thus, the heart. A telegram dated Nashville 10th inst., attempts to in process of time they got possession of the whole underrate the extent of Gen. Forrest's brilliant success | country, so that there are few families in the Middle States or Northwest which cannot trace their pedigree, it was regarded as highly derogatory to Christian charby either their paternal or maternal ancestry, to Ply-

Sons of the Pilgrims. The very name indicates the contrary it is their traditional glory and pride. On Our entire railroad and telegraph communications are that grindstone they sharpen their wits, and hold the proper time, the anticipated success of which will elec- in their smariness as saints do in virtue. Fixed local tions with the old cabinet are going on. attachments, they have none. They look upon New A furious storm has raged here during the last eight | England as a more base from which to operate upon days. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are tre- other regions. As soon as they are fledged, they fly away to seek their fortunes elsewhere. They keep nothing at home but a reserve class of manufacturers, ship. ity. The news from General Sherman's army is highly ping merchants, and old maids. Even these would not mportant, and most favorable, but as yet is contra- stay if their union with the North and West was dissolved. The land, it is true, would become a wilderness; but it is the people we want to punished, and not the land. The land has been punished enough already in being inhabited by such a race. How will the North It is reported that Gen. Meredith will be assigned to and West keep this people out? Nothing but sword and fire have kept them out of our own borders. We Commenting on the above, the New York World fear that even here, after the war is over, they will come back in swarms, like flies when winter is ended, and

It is said Queen Victoria has been to see the Davenport Brothers, and has appointed a trial of their spiritual, dark lantern jugglery game, at Windsor Castle .-She has gone quite daft with spiritualism, and these imhowever important may be deemed their possession by posters have promised to bring back Prince Albert to this world for an hour in the very room where he died. They have promised, moreover, to not only allow the Queen to have a conversation with him, but to actually touch him. As their performances are conducted in the dark, they will no doubt succeed in earrying out the delusion. What are the guardians of the poor Queen about, to permit such a criminal imposture to be practised on one who is already far on the road to hibition of human weakness and folly.

on Todleben's "History of the Urimean War." It is nock has been tried, and is found capable of achieving written from a Russian point of view, but, on the whole a maximum speed of eleven knots. it is far more reliable than Mr. Kinglake's work. It | There are also in process of construction four other seems clear enough that, if the allies had pushed their icon clads of the same type, but larger, and to be fastadvantage and marched on to Sebastopol immediately er. They are the Kalamazoo, Passacoliway, Quinsigaafter the battle of the Alma, that stronghold would mond and Shackamaxon, each of three thousand two have fallen without a protracted siege. We must re- hundred tons. The department has also constructed member, however, that the allied commanders could not | seventy-four wooden and iron clad vessels of the Monipossibly know, and had no right to assume, that for type, with an aggregate tonnage of seventy eight such an important place was so nearly defence- thousand one hundred tons. There are now in the naless, and that, therefore, they were justified in vy, in active service, five hundred and fifty eight steamproceeding cautiously. If the allies had not met lers, with an aggregate tonnage of four hundred and with a new system of defence-that of earthworks, eight thousand tons against the original twenty-six an invented by General Todleben-Sebastopol steamers and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tons The sensation topic in the Yankee papers, last week, could not have held out for many weeks. Just when with which the war commenced. Of this number, two was the grand, magnificent, and astonishingly brilliant | modern artillery had reached that degree of perfection | hundred steamers, with an aggregate of two hundred movement which Sherman is about to make. We which rendered the strongest stone fortifications of no and forty-one thousand tons, have been built. copied from the New York World, in this morning's avail, Todleben hit upon an expedient which neutraledition, an outline of the great undertaking which is to izes its most powerful efforts. It is curious to note amaze the world, and secure for Sherman the nomina- what a marked effect the earthwork system of Todleben more than sit in silence and let others do the work of tion of the New York Herald for the next Presidency has had on the course of the American war. It has around his body on the naked skim, in order to smugmisery and destruction. As with individuals, so also of the United States. The Chicago Times is a little enabled the South to defy the superior artiflery of their gle the article across the frontier, but the perspiration enemy. But earthworks are a ciul for defence, not for caused by walking in hot weather gave rise to the abaggression, and, therefore, the Federals, though very in- sorption of the active principle of the tobacco through genious in the use of the spide, have not made much the skin, which led to dangerous symptoms.

> A Canada paper tells the following curious story: A few days ago an old woman died in the small town of Lievikzee, on the banks of the Scheldt. The The Times then asserts that Hood's movement for old lady was regarded by her simple neighbors as be- Telegraph & Confederate. Those who wish to see how ing only a few removes from positive poverty; but she they will look in their coffins, had better go and try on concern. He has determined upon "a grand movement | died, and as she had always had her will during her life- one of these splendid cases." time, she left no will behind her; but to the astonish-The experiences of the last few weeks have shown ment of her neighbors, what she did leave behind her hat the attempt to keep intact the railroad from Chat- was cash, bank notes and stock, amounting in value to tanooga to Atlanta is an impossibility. The original about two million guilders. There were pots full of intention of Sherman, which was to provision Atlanta gold and saver, of withdrawn and forgotten currencies and use it for a secondary base of operations, was, there which had been buried for years. There was a pox full to me anybody is an idiot who talks such nonsense .of Austrian and other stock certifica es, the coupons of What would the country be to ma or any other woman The statement is important, because, it is apparently | which had not been cut off for a quarter of a contury; if the has man was gone?" rue, the Press Association telegram from Augusta, in while in a lin canister, which might have been the dethis morning's Whig; confirming the revelation of mestic tea caddy, was a quarter of a million's worth of

THE RING OF TRUE METAL .- A lady in Hind's county, (Mas.) sends the Charlon a letter from her son, from which we make the following extract: I have to-day a melancholy duty to perform. A wants it, and push across the Cotton States .. He will some weeks since, and to save himself deserted to the

take with him such supplies as can be carried conveni. enemy. A letter of inquiry has just come from his ently, and when these are exhausted, will live upon the mother, which I must answer. Poor woman, I know country. Of his destination nothing is known. Be- now what to tell her. Mother, no one will ever write to you about the desertion of your soa. You may bear I'm dead, but descried, never. I am to-day as confident and determined as ever. I hank God, that I have inherritted from you that undoubtable energy, that spirit that nothing can subdue or crush. Starvation, nakedness, cold, hunger, nothing can tear me from my purpose or discourage me in the least. We are now, thanks to Gen. Early, getting plenty to eat. His "fool's errand" has paid us well, and some of us will soon be off on another just such mission.

> EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO .- An earthquake occurred in Mexico on the 3d of October, extending for three leagues around the volcano of Citalapot (the peak of Orizaba.) It lasted eight minutes:

At Tlaxesia, the cupola, tower, sacristy, &c, of the church and ecclesiastical court room were destroyed -The sacristan and his daughter were buried in the rains. All the churches, temples and private dwellings have suffered more or less, and many are unlenable.

At Matamoras, Icukar and the neighboring villages, the earthquake lasted forty seconds. scarcely a sound building was left. One lady was killed. The farm The origin, of the fire is unknown. It is said that a buildings were thrown down. The dom s of the churchfire had been built on the floor of one of the cars of the es of San Nicholas and Rabezo, and of other churches,

THE ATLANTIC CABLE TESTEM .- The Atlantic cable which is to be laid next summer between England and America, was recently tested to try its strength and ductility. A given length was taken, suspended, and gradually weighted until it broke, the elongations suc-

ceeding each additional weighting being duly registered. The cable selected bore the weight of six and threefifths tons. The case, the spiral wires involving it, the insulating body, the jute yarn, and each separate strand to be a two hundred pounder Parrot, burst at Battery of the cable, were similarly tested. It was found from those experiments that the more the fibres were brought into a state of tension the greater become its strength. and that as an insulator, gutta percha, although not so perfect as India rubber, it is far more durable, and that he cable as now manufactured will be able to bear a ttrain four times its own weight when laid at the botsom of the Atlantic.

FLAG PRESENTATION-An interesting flag presentaion took place at the War Department. A courier from Gen. Lee's army entered the office of the Secretary of War, bearing ten Yankee battle flags, when the following dialogueloccurred:

Courier-Mr. Secretary, here are some more of the same sort of old battle flags I have been bringing you from time to time. What will I do with them? Secretary-Take them to the least crowded of the four acre lots where we keep such lumber, and see if you can manage to make room for them; if not, you must carry them to Castle Thunder .- Dispatch.

OUR RETURNED PRISONERS .- We notice with great pleasure the good behavior of the men. It might have reasonably been expected that among such a great numtreatment-once more with their feet upon the soil of their beloved land of liberty-some would have broken over all restraints, but it has not been the case. All have behaved with the ulmost decorum.

A most cheering thing, observable in the countrnances of all, as well as from their conversation, is, that hey are not whipped, or disheartened or despondent -They are cheerful and confident, as full of defiance to the nateful Yankee invader as mortals can be.

The Prussian soldiers now occupying Kiel, are excessively addicted to smoking, and an anecdote is told of two riflemen who, in the recent campaign popped at each otler from behind two trees, situated a short dis-

A SAD DESCENT -A correspondent of the N. C. Christian Advocate states that in his section, last year, acter for members of the church to haul their fruit to distilleries to be served up for shares in liquor : but his year few think it wrong, and many have engaged

ONE MILLION ISISH TO EMIGRATE TO SPAIN.

From the Madrid Correspondencia. The project of the emigration of 1 000,000 Irish to world to be their oyeter, they go forth to open it. They | Spain, with the object of there settling, assumes each Hood's exact whereabouts are known by the author. are just the cutest, sharpest critters alive. The finest day more likelihood of success, at least from the inforities. The Union movements will be developed at the Sheffield cutlery cannot be made as keen. They rejoice mation, worthy of credit, which comes to us. Negotia-

> THREE Russian officers have lately been degraded for having engaged in a duel and one of them who gave the provocation has been deprived of his title of nobil-

## The Yankee Navy.

In a letter upon the subject of the United States navy. Donald McKny, the shipbuilder, states that the following vessels are now in progress of construction for the Government :- Chattanooga, three thousand tons; Idaho, three thousand tons; Madawasks, Wampanoag, Neshaming, Ammononoosac and Pampanoosac, all wooden vessels, of three thousand two hundred tons. intended to have a speed of sixteen knots per hour and to carry immense batteries. Besides, there are in progress of building, twenty fürst-class wooden screw steamers, of two thousand two hundred tons each, to have a speed of thirteen knots, to be full-rigged for ocean steamers, and to carry enormous batteries. They are named the Antietam, Arapaho, Guerriere, Hassalo, Illinois, Java, Keosauqua, Kewaydin, Manitou, Mincelonka, Moshola, Ontario, Piscatagua, Pushmataba, Tahgayuta, Wanaloset, Watauga, Williamette, Contoccook and Mondamin, and will soon be completed. While these vessels are building, there have been completed the Nipsic, Shamut, Nyack, Pequot, Maumee, Kansas, Yantio and Saco-all screw vessels of five hundred and ninety-three tons cach. There are now nearly completed the wooden iron-clad coast steamlunacy? Such an arrant imposture is a melancholy ex- ers Tonawanda, Miantonomah, Agamenticus, and Monadnock, of one thousand five hundred and sixty-four tons, drawing twelve feet of water, and having two tur-The North British Review contains an able article rets each, carrying two fifteen-inch guns. The Monad-

A Parisian physician relates a curious case of poisoning by tobacco. A man had wrapped tobacco leaves

METALLIC BURIAL CASES. - Just arrived, a few splea-

We copy the foregoing advertisement from the Macon

A loyal Northern lady has written an able paper on

the crisis, in which she protests against killing off all the men. She says: "I do not believe in fighting for the country and the flag to the last man; and it seems A DIFFERENCE -A Raleigh paper says: We saw

tor one, is only a dollar and a half a pound, while others during the day sold beef at two and a quarter per pound. Some people are very foolish about taking Confederate money.

A few days since, while the United States and the rebel flag of truce beats were holding a conference at the entrance of Charleston harbor, a most beautiful phenomenon appeared to spectators standing upon the bluffs of Morris' Island. A rainbow brightened into form on an overhanging cloud, its ends resting on the water on either side of the communing ships. It was a

sublime picture. The spectators were all impressed, and regarded it as a significant omen .- No theen pr.

In this town, at the Farmers House, on Tuesday evening the 15th inst., by James Alderman, Esq., Mr. JAMiss SANDERS to Miss JULIA A. WEST.

In this town, on the evening of the 18th instant, of yellow

AVOT. WM. H. BLINGLUFF, of Baltimore, Md., in the Sin year of his age. Richmond and Northern papers please copy.

A PPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to facorporate La Place Academy, in Daplin County,

A CARD, RS. M. S. McCALEB would respectfully inform her old patrons and the public generally that she has removed from the Rock Spring Hotel, and has taken the house on Market Street, known as the residence of the ate Dr. Hooper, where she is prepared to accommodate

Boarders by the day, week or month. She would take this occasion to return her thanks for the patronage conferred upon her at the Rock Spring Hotel, and solicits a continuance of the same. Her house is located on Market, between Second and

Nov, 15.